REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES

1941

ALLAHABAD:
SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA
1942

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CONTENTS

PART I

	Para.	Page
Introductory..	1	1

PART II

Crime

	Para.	Page
True cognizable crime	2	1
Non-cognizable crime	3	2
Dacoity	4	2
Robbery	5	4
Murder	6	4
Rioting	7	5
Grievous hurt	8	6
Thefts	9	6
Cattle thefts	10	9
Burglary	11	9
Counterfeiting coins and currency notes	12	10
Kidnapping	13	10
Poisoning	14	10
Escapes	15	10

PART III

Detection and Prevention of Crime

	Para.	Page
Detection	16	10
Property stolen and recovered	17	11
Criminal Investigation Department	18	11
Criminal Investigation Department Scientific Branch	19	12
Anti-Corruption Department	20	12
Motor Vehicles Act and Traffic on Roads	21	13
Surveillance..	22	13
Preventive action	23	14

PART IV

Police Force

	Para.	Page
District constabulary	24	15
Military police	25	15
Special armed constabulary	26	16
Government railway police	27	16
Recruitment and training	28	16
Discipline	29	17
Accommodation	30	19
Clerical staff	31	20
Village chaukidars and headmen	32	20

PART V

General

	Para.	Page
Relation with states	33	21
Needs and reforms	34	21
Conclusion	35	21

GRAPHS

		Facing page.
No. 1.	Cognizable crime	1
No. 2.	Dacoity and Robbery	2
No. 3.	Riots and murders	4
No. 4.	Burglary	9
No. 5.	Property stolen and recovered	11
No. 6.	Preventive action	14

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

No. 4195/VIII—144-42

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLICE)

September 24, 1942

RESOLUTION

READ—

The report on the administration of the Police in the United Provinces for the year 1941.

OBSERVATIONS—

The inroads made by the German armies into Russia and the entry of Japan into the war on the side of the Axis did not materially affect the attitude of the general public towards the war. The disasters of Malaya, Singapore and Burma were still to come and few believed that India, hitherto remote from any threat of actual warfare, might yet find herself uncomfortably near the scene of active hostilities. As in the previous year, therefore India was only indirectly affected by the war, though the police were being expanded as rapidly as circumstances permitted to meet possible future contingencies.

A feeling of insecurity led to the hoarding of grain and the consequent shortage of grain was aggravated by the vagaries of an irregular monsoon. Both factors combined to aggravate the problem of rise in prices, and the economic conditions of the year were thus not favourable.

The Congress anti-war campaign continued during the major part of the year, but it never became a serious obstacle to the maintenance of law and order and it had long been moribund before its sponsors made a virtue of necessity and ended it officially. There was no communal clash of major importance during the year but communal feeling remained in the background as a potential source of trouble, and elaborate precautions were necessary during the festival periods.

In spite of the unfavourable background, however, the crime returns for the year indicate that the recovery made during 1940 was generally maintained, and even in some directions extended, though this improvement was unfortunately counter-balanced by deterioration in other directions. The dacoity position remained unsatisfactory, not only because of an increase in the number of

appreciation of the manner in which the C.I.D. has dealt with these and the many other problems arising from the peculiar circumstances of the year.

The Governor [illegible] to note that five [illegible] and three constables lost their lives in the execution of their duty during the year. He desires to convey his sympathy with the bereaved families.

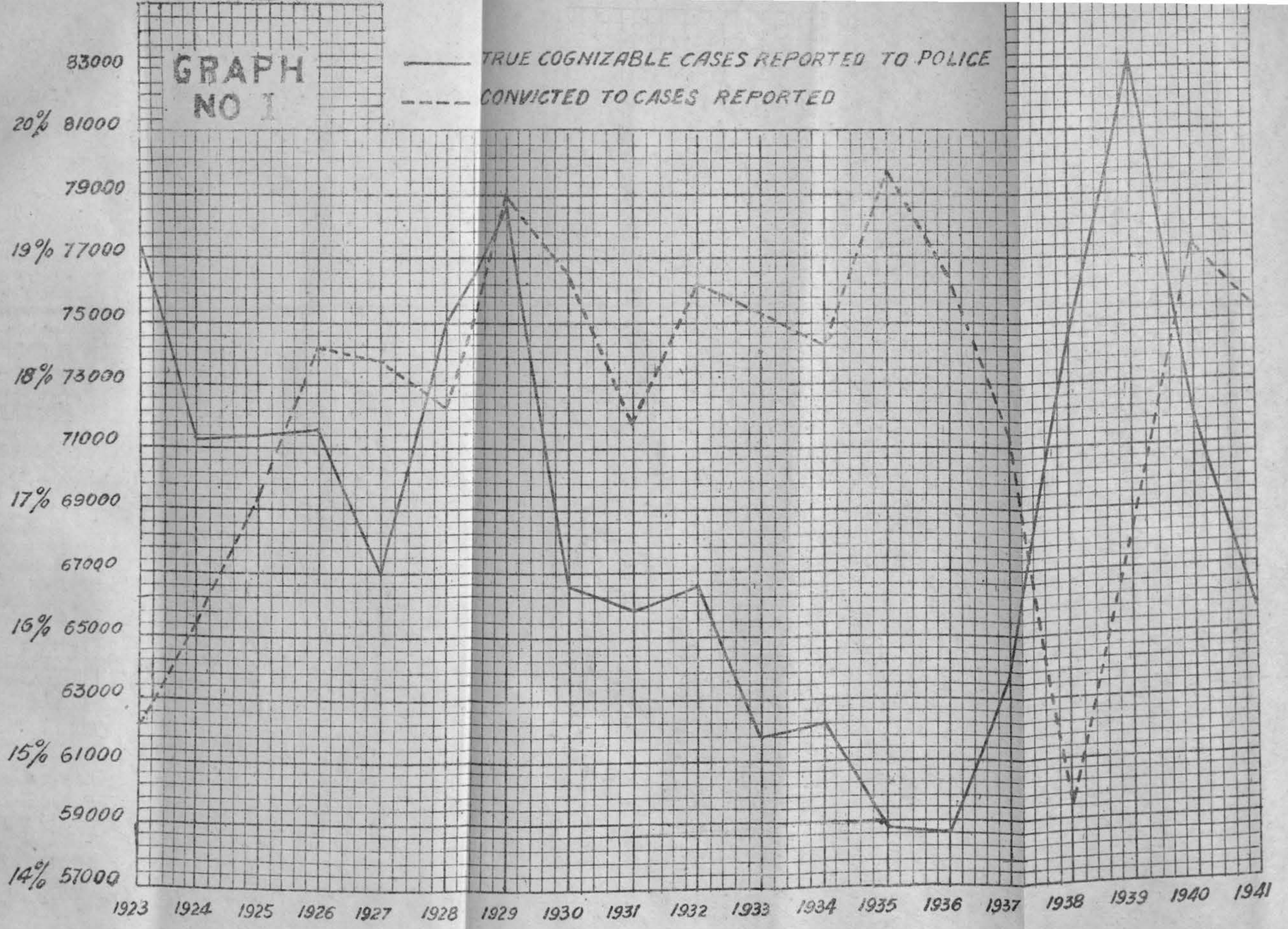
The reduction of [illegible] toward the end of the year resulted in a large decline in ordinary motor traffic and to some extent eased the traffic problems of the [illegible] police, though the rapidly growing volume of motor transport connected with the war brought fresh problems into being. The special traffic staff established in the Traffic Division continued to do excellent work in the detection of traffic offences though the number of cases dealt with [illegible] the year inevitably declined with the drop in volume of motor traffic caused by petrol shortage. Further additions to the force for traffic control have been sanctioned since the close of the year.

An outstanding feature of the year has been the expansion of the force to meet growing demands both for ordinary police purposes and for extraordinary duties arising from the war. The Military Police had a large number of additional posts which were raised and trained during 1940. During 1941, in order to relieve the military authorities, further expansion became necessary and before the close of the year three battalions of Special Armed Constabulary comprising some 2,600 men were under training. This large expansion threw a considerable extra burden upon the police and the Governor wishes to express his high appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and men of the police under Sir Hugh [illegible], the Inspector-General.

ORDERED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the United Provinces Gazette.

By order,
D. B. [illegible],
Secretary.



GRAPH NO 1
TRUE COGNIZABLE CASES REPORTED TO POLICE
CONVICTED TO CASES REPORTED
83000
20% 81000
79000
19% 77000
75000
18% 73000
71000
17% 69000
67000
16% 65000
63000
15% 61000
59000
14% 57000
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941

Report on the Administration of the Police of the United Provinces, 1941

PART I

Introductory

1. The vicissitudes of the war continued to overshadow the affairs of the Province. The advance of the German army far into Russia brought some realization to the public, especially in the west of the Province of a threat to India. The later successes of the Soviet armies relieved this anxiety somewhat, but with the entry of Japan on the side of the Axis powers the threat of invasion became apparent to all.

The Congress continued its anti-war activities, but this had little material effect on law and order though it continued to create difficulty in jail accommodation and encouraged a defeatist attitude among the intelligentsia.

The expansion of war work in factories during the year continued but, with the exception of a shortlived strike in Cawnpore in July, there was little labour disaffection.

Latent communal tension continued to be acute, in spite of the external menaces to India. Elaborate arrangements by the police were necessary during all major religious festivals and although a Hindu-Muslim riot occurred in Budaun district and one in Cawnpore there were no very serious clashes between the two major communities. The Shia-Sunni dispute in Lucknow remained unsettled. Efforts to intensify Sikh proselytism in the western districts for a time further complicated the communal situation.

The monsoon was insufficient all over the Province and more especially in the south-west. Hoarding of grain became prevalent and Government control of prices and of movements of grain was necessary to steady the situation.

Educational institutions were influenced by the general unrest and there were outbreaks of indiscipline and rowdyism among students culminating in anti-police demonstrations.

The year was marked in the internal management of the Police Force by a considerable increase in the Force as a whole and the raising of three battalions of Special Armed Constabulary to relieve the military of certain duties in connexion with railway protection.

The crime statistics which follow indicate that the general "law and order" situation did not deteriorate.

PART II

Crime

True cognizable crime

2. The total of true cases reported both to the police and to courts in 1941 was 77,237 compared with 84,433 in 1940. Graph no. 1 shows the number of true cases reported to the police each year since 1923. The proportion of convictions to reports is also shown in this graph.

The following figures illustrate local variations in the ratio of crime to population and, incidentally, demonstrate an improvement on the previous year's figures.

Reports per 10,000 *population*

	1940	1941
Dehra Dun	87	86
Lucknow	46	35
Cawnpore	42	32
Agra	26	22
Jhansi	27	21

Elsewhere the ratio was 20 or less than 20, the lowest occurring in the Basti district which, with a population of more than two millions, reports only 7 per 10,000.

The comments of a Commissioner (Gorakhpur division) seem to constitute a fair summary of the situation. He records his opinion that the check to lawlessness which was apparent in 1940 was sustained and that police morale continued to improve. This latter fact he attributes to a decrease in the number of baseless complaints and in the volume of vilification which were so prevalent during 1938-39. He adds that though the old feudal relationship between the land-owning classes and their tenantry has gone for ever, the general relations between the two classes continued to improve during 1941.

The number of cases classed as "public nuisances" and falling under special laws which are declared to be cognizable rose from 71,222 in 1938, 77,436 in 1939, 81,308 in 1940 to 82,631 in 1941.

The increase is accounted for mainly by the unusually large number of cases sent up under the Defence of India Rules.

Non-cognizable crime

3. Reports of non-cognizable cases increased from 156,776 in 1940 to 165,043 in 1941. The main increase is in offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police which rose from 94,413 in 1940 to 108,258 in 1941. It has been noted by one Commissioner that in one district alone 300 such cases were sent to the police for investigation. He suggests that this practice should be discouraged.

Dacoity

4. There was a slight increase, from 899 to 957—a figure which is unpleasantly high. Graph no. 2 shows the variations in annual statistics since 1923.

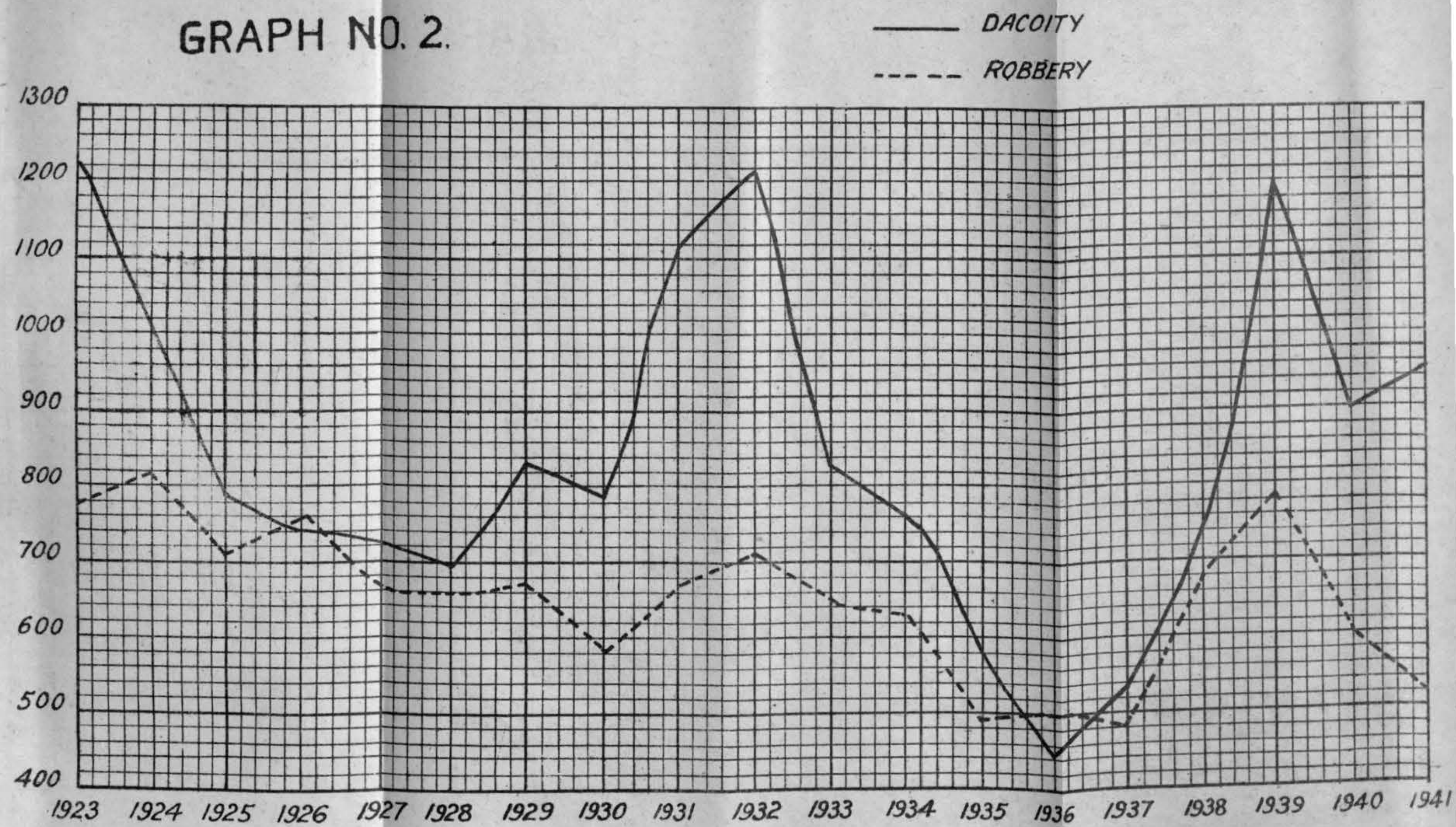
The salient features of the dacoity situation in 1941—apart from the increased volume—are:

(i) The marked increase of cases in which murder was committed.

(ii) The progressive increase in the number of cases in which fire-arms were used by dacoits.

(iii) The fact that dacoity was inordinately prevalent in the central districts of the Province while in both the western and eastern areas it decreased.

Until June, dacoity returns remained lower than those for the first half of 1940, but, as a result, no doubt, of continued drought, the figures


GRAPH NO. 2.
DACOITY
ROBBERY
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
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1939
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1941

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mounted in the second half of 1941 at the very time when dacoit gangs are usually immobilized by the monsoon. But climatic conditions were probably not the only cause of the increase. Reactions to war events were making themselves increasingly felt in the country side, villages were being denuded of considerable numbers of able-bodied men who had enlisted in the army and there is no doubt the manufacture of home made firearms is steadily increasing.

More than one report regrets that so few capital sentences are awarded to men found guilty of offences under section 396, I. P. C., and there can be little doubt that stronger action in this direction would be generally welcomed as a potent deterrent.

The following statistics are not without interest:

Dacoities with murder

1938	1939	1940	1941
73	80	76	97

—	Armed dacoities		Unarmed dacoities	
	House	Road	House	Road
1938	329	9	249	100
1939	401	23	484	204
1940	445	38	266	110
1941	533	23	248	117

The Meerut division, especially the Meerut district, suffered heavily but by the end of the year the situation had, thanks to the gallantry and consistent hard work of the local police, greatly improved.

In the Agra and Allahabad divisions the situation was steady though signs are not wanting that the Pasi community is showing an unusual predeliction for this form of crime. The Bundelkhand districts have in recent years shown a steady increase in dacoity the figure having risen from 22 in 1937 to 111 in 1941. Poor rainfall with attendant economic distress and a certain restlessness in the many bordering state territories are thought to be the main causes of the deterioration.

While the districts of Oudh showed some signs of restlessness—due possibly to strained relations between landlords and tenantry—it was in the Rohilkhand division that the greatest deterioration took place. In this division the number of cases in which dacoits carried arms rose from 61 in 1940 to no less than 141 in 1941.

Some clue to this serious situation may be afforded by disclosures recently made during the investigation of a mass killing in the Shahjahanpur district in the course of which no less than seven persons were shot dead. The inquiry suggests that certain well-to-do landlords have encouraged banditry amongst their followers and that local police forces have been overawed.

The situation in the Fyzabad, Benares and Gorakhpur divisions remained satisfactory. Good work by the police along the Nepal border, facilitated in many cases by the generous co-operation of local landowners and of Nepalese officials, produced excellent effects. The Gorakhpur district with its huge population of ill-fed and turbulent peasants continued to present its relatively small police force with heavy problems which were, in the main, successfully tackled.

Generally speaking the police met with slightly more success in dealing with dacoits than in 1940. 1,254 persons were convicted compared with 1,185 in 1940. It had been hoped that preventive measures would be improved by the widespread employment of the military police for patrolling in vulnerable areas but the exigencies of expansion were such that military police personnel had to be diverted to duties more directly concerned with military requirements.

A noticeable feature of the year's work was the generally good and often inspired, resistance offered to dacoit gangs by villagers. Several remarkable instances have been reported to Government and every care has been taken to ensure that recognition was promptly accorded where it was due. Taking into consideration all the special circumstances of the year it may be said that the apparent slight deterioration in the dacoity situation while disappointing, is not serious; though it is not unreasonable to expect some further deterioration in the months to follow.

Robbery

5. The number of robberies fell from 604 in 1940 to 520 in 1941. Graph no. 2 shows the annual figures for robbery since 1923. There was no case of unusual administrative interest. The results of investigation were not so good as in 1940. 173 cases ended in the convictions of 331 persons while in 1940 364 persons were convicted in 210 cases.

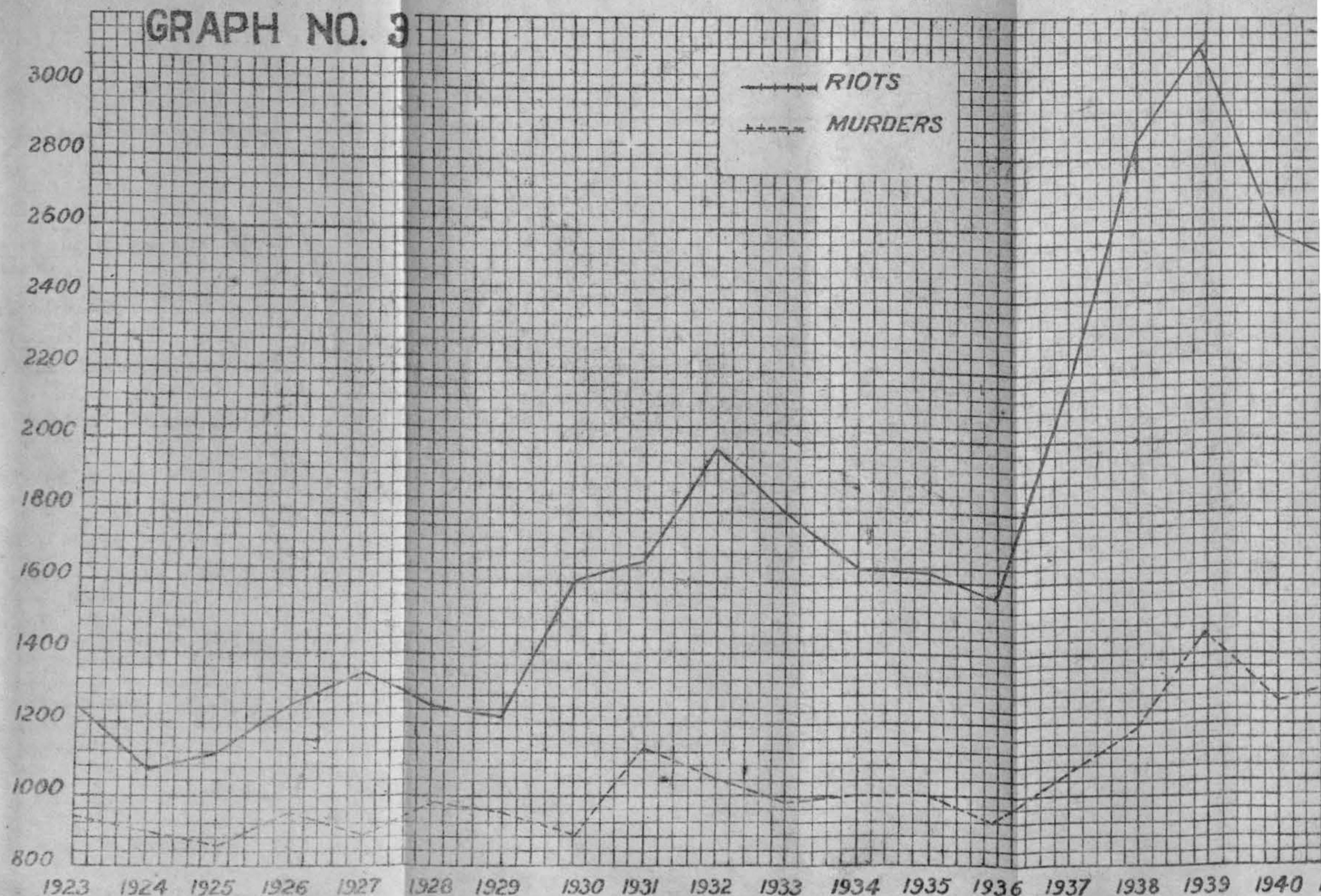
Murder

6. The number of murders increased over the high figure for 1940, 1,307 cases being reported compared with 1,275 in 1940. Graph no. 3 shows the annual rise and fall in the number of murders since 1923. The general feeling of unrest appears to have contributed to the increase for murder, like dacoity, appears to be influenced by variations in the general state of public tranquility.

The following are the supposed motives for murders committed this year:

Sexual passions	335
Hired assasins	17
Professional poisoners	7
For children's ornaments	20
Women committing suicide by jumping into wells and killing their children by doing so	51
For material gain	329
Enmity and petty motives	356
Unknown	152

Convictions to cases reported rose from 20 per cent. in 1940 to 22 per cent. This percentage varies considerably over the Province, ranging from 44 in Bareilly to nil in Ghazipur and Partabgarh.


GRAPH NO. 3
RIOTS
MURDERS
3000
2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940

Of the 403 cases convicted during 1941 death sentences were passed by sessions courts in 197 cases. 102 of these orders have so far been upheld by the High Court and Chief Court. Acquittals were 319 in 1941 compared with 361 in 1940.

The following table shows the number of police officers and men including chaukidars killed while on duty in the past three years :

	Superintendents of Police	Sub-inspectors	Under officers	Constables	Chaukidars
1939	..	1	1	3	2
1940	..	1	1	5	2
1941	..	..	..	2	3

Constable Bachi Ram, Armed Police, of Aligarh, was killed by a lorry when attempting to stop a fugitive criminal.

Constable Muhammad Husain Khan, Civil Police, of Shahjahanpur, was shot dead while on night patrol.

Chaukidar Baldewa was shot dead while leading villagers against dacoits.

Chaukidar Churai of Hardoi was murdered for giving evidence against a Brahmin.

Chinta, chaukidar of Pilibhit, was shot in an exchange of fire between two police parties.

Rioting

7. 2,490 cases of rioting were reported to the police in 1941 compared with 2,619 in 1940. Graph no. 3 shows figures for rioting since 1923. A certain weakening of law and order administration in 1937, 1938 and 1939 which may have been due to political and administrative experiments appears to be wearing off. Although harmonious relations between tenants and zamindars are not yet every where restored, some improvement is thought to have taken place. 116 of the riots reported were due to communal dissensions. Forty-one of these were registered in the shortlived communal riot in Cawnpore and 17 each in the Budaun and Shahjahanpur riots.

No very serious clash occurred.

Eighty-six cases were registered on complaints received during the labour strike in Cawnpore.

Reports for action under section 107, C. P. C. increased from 2,715 in 1940 to 3,003 in 1941. Again the majority of these cases were compromised in court. Results vary according to districts. In Meerut only two cases were compromised out of 37 reports while in Moradabad 25 out of 45 were compromised.

Roughly 40 per cent. of the riots reported were investigated. The ratio of convictions this year to cases reported is 20 per cent., the same as in 1940.

Grievous hurt

8. 1,825 cases were reported to the police in 1941, compared with 1,847 in 1,940 and 1,983 in 1939. Since 1928 there has been a steady decrease in reports of this class of crime. This may be attributed to a proper exercise of the discretion allowed to station officers by paragraph 93 of the Police Regulations with regard to the investigation of cases under section 325 and kindred sections. Experience in the past showed that litigants were apt to use these sections in order to obtain from criminal courts decisions which were more properly to be obtained from civil courts. Now the proper disinclination of the police to take up such doubtful cases has led to a diminution of reporting—an excellent result. In 82 of the 86 cases registered in Cawnpore the injury was alleged to have been caused by the use of a *karauli*, knife or other sharp weapon, a fact illustrative of the savagery of the local *goonda*.

The ratio of convictions to cases reported increased from 20 per cent. in 1940 to 22 per cent.

Thefts

9. 22,951 true cases of theft were reported in 1941, compared with 23,878 in 1940, and 25,825 in 1939. This class of crime fluctuates in a manner similar to burglary. A large number of cases reported are petty thefts and 4,730 such cases were not investigated. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported remained the same as in 1940, i.e. 19 per cent.

In spite of the large increase in the price of bicycles, there was a decrease in the number of bicycle thefts this year, but the number still remains high. Owners probably now take greater precautions to safeguard their property as the difficulties of replacement increase. The following table shows figures for the last five years.

	Stolen	Recovered
1937	2,081	449
1938	2,454	478
1939	3,287	514
1940	3,459	514
1941	2,976	471

A special squad under a sub-inspector was formed in Lucknow in 1940 to deal with such thefts and this is probably the main cause of the very great decrease in bicycle thefts during 1941 in that city.

In 1940, Lucknow headed the province with 694 cases, compared to Cawnpore 628, Allahabad 437 and Benares 228. This year Cawnpore heads the list with 601, Allahabad 414, Lucknow 380 and Benares 191.

The following shows the number of thefts of copper telegraph wire in the past four years :

	Cases reported
1938	66
1939	67
1940	96
1941	113

Aligarh with its lock factories registered 29 cases. This type of theft is endemic in this district where records date back as far as 1907. Gorakhpur had 13 and Gonda 11 cases. The high prices of copper probably is the cause of the progressive increase. The results of investigations were disappointing as in only 4 cases where the culprits brought to trial.

The following theft case was of importance :

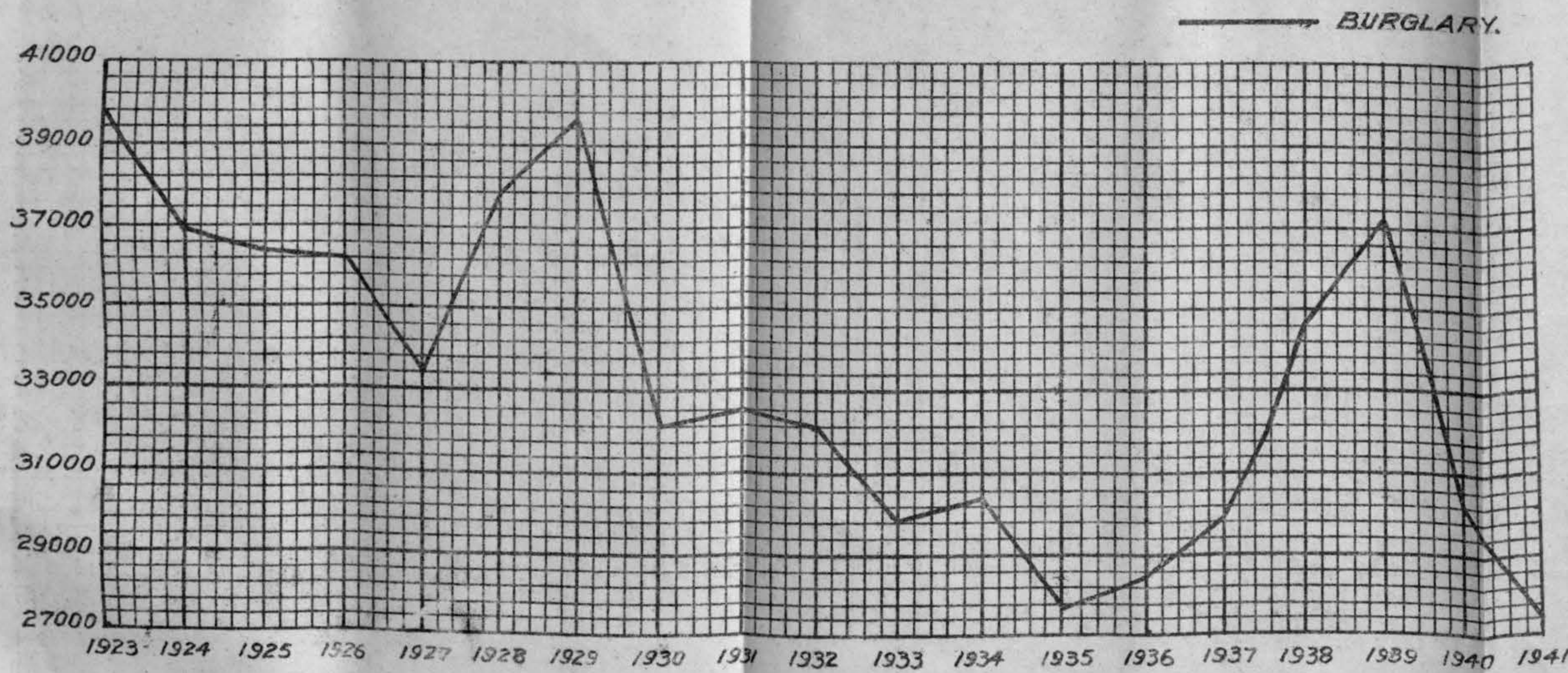
Dehra Dun—Twenty-nine sticks of dynamite were recovered behind the Indian Military Academy Post Office at Dehra Dun. The investigation failed to solve the mystery.

Thefts of firearms decreased from 194 in 1940 to 185 in 1941. The following statement shows details of arms stolen and recovered in each division during 1941. The statistics emphasize the fact that the manufacture of home-made firearms is increasing.

Statement showing details of arms stolen and recovered in each division during the year 1941

Division	Total arms stolen	Total arms recovered	Revolvers		Revolvers C. M.		Pistols		Pistols C. M.		Rifles		Guns		Guns C. M.	
			Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
Meerut	23	37	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	1	19	15	..	1
Agra	15	50	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	1	12	25	1	6
Rohilkhand	29	39	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	2	27	24	..	3
Kumaun	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	1
Lucknow	30	45	7	15	..	..	..	3	..	9	1	..	22	15	..	3
Fyzabad	12	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	10	..	..
Allahabad	36	48	4	9	..	..	3	4	..	13	3	2	26	12	..	8
Jhansi	24	24	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	18	12	2	3
Benares	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Gorakhpur	8	10	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	7	5	..	1
Total ..	184	272	22	39	..	1	4	11	1	67	8	6	146	122	3	26
Rampur State	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Datia State	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Orchha State	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	185	274	22	40	..	1	4	11	1	67	8	6	147	123	3	26

GRAPH NO. 4.


BURGLARY.
41000
39000
37000
35000
33000
31000
29000
27000
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941

Statement showing details of arms stolen and recovered in each division during the year 1941

Cattle theft

10. 4,197 cases of cattle theft were reported to the police in 1941, compared with 4,376 in 1940, and 4,984 in 1939. 969 thefts were reported in the Meerut division and 528 in the Agra division. The average number for the remaining divisions was 400. The large *khadir* tracts in the western part of the Province facilitate the commission of this form of theft. It is suggested from several districts that the number of cases reported is probably much less than the actual number of thefts, and there is little doubt that collusion on a large scale exists between cattle owners, thieves and hide merchants, and that blackmail tactics by professional thieves prevent full reporting. Successful prosecutions were launched in 1,152 cases, the equivalent figure for 1940 being 1,196.

Burglary

11. 27,397 cases of burglary were reported to the police in 1941 compared with 30,300 in 1940. With the exception of Dehra Dun all districts reported decreases. Graph no. 4 shows the annual burglary figures since 1923. It will be seen that the figures for 1941 are the lowest since 1923. The reasons for this satisfactory abnormality are difficult to determine. That the decrease is real is borne out by the parallel decline in the value of property stolen. A rational explanation may be that the monsoon rainfall was less than usual, a fact which produced conditions as favourable to dacoit gangs as they were unfavourable to the more crafty and timid burglar. Support for this is found in the fact that during the monsoon months, when burglary is normally most prevalent, the figures were abnormally low this year.

There may also be some connexion between the decrease in burglary and the increased number of arrests under section 109, C. P. C.

The following table compares the detection of burglary in this province in 1940 with that achieved in some other provinces :

Province	Number of burglaries reported in 1940	Percentage of detection	Reported value of property stolen	Percentage of value of recoveries to property stolen
			Rs.	
Madras	6,394	38·8	6,77,841	26·4
Bengal	25,844	6	18,66,743	3·5
Bombay	7,438	19·53	6,90,097	19·83
Punjab	15,460	20	19,19,992	4
United Provinces	30,300	13	28,50,814	7

The equivalent figures for this province in 1941 are :

	27,397	12	26,16,965	6·9

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes

12. Ninety-six cases of counterfeiting coins were reported in 1941 compared with 66 cases in 1940. In addition 16 cases of counterfeiting notes were also reported. A similar number was reported in 1940.

The Criminal Investigation Department successfully investigated a case in which an important gang centred at Allahabad, forged notes and distributed them as far afield as Agra and Delhi.

Kidnapping

13. Including cases reported to courts 793 cases of kidnapping were reported compared with 904 cases in 1940 and 972 in 1939. The percentage of cases convicted to those reported rose from 23 per cent. in 1940 to 24 per cent.

From facts divulged during two prosecutions in Lucknow it appears that the trade in women survives in that city.

Poisoning

14. Including cases reported to courts 62 cases of poisoning were reported in 1941 compared with 111 in 1940. Fifteen cases of professional poisoning were reported compared with 22 in 1940. In Bareilly district two men, intending to kidnap a young girl, poisoned with *dhatura* all the inmates of the house in which she lived.

One professional poisoner was responsible for cases in three districts.

In 62 cases reported this year, 20 successful prosecutions were made.

Escapes

15. Fifty-four persons escaped from police custody compared with 51 in 1940. Forty-seven were re-arrested. Forty-three Police officers were punished departmentally in this connexion.

A condemned prisoner threw himself from a train and died as a result of his injuries.

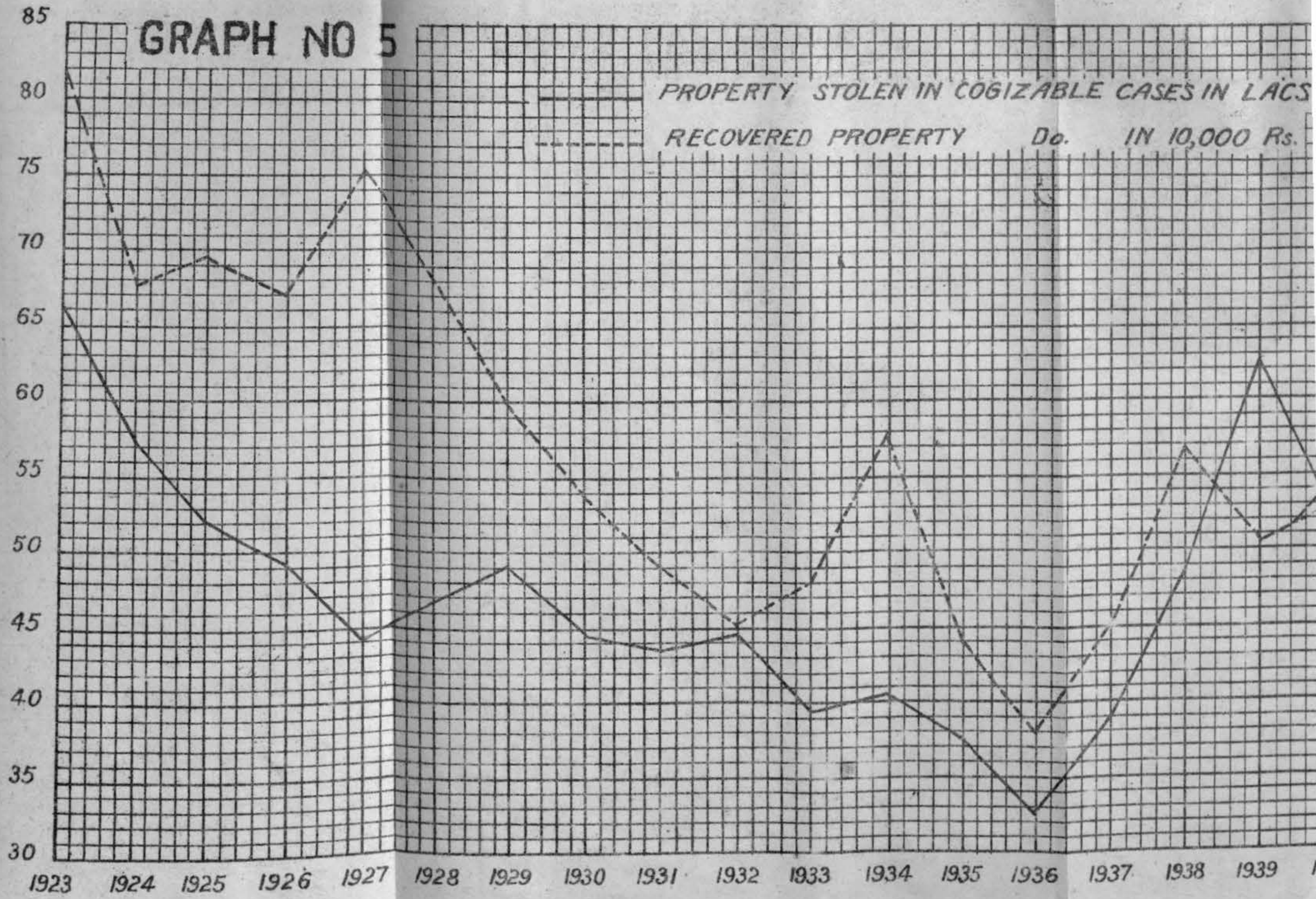
PART III

Detection and Prevention of Crime

Detection

16. " Detection " (as measured by general statistics of convictions compared with reported crime) was slightly less efficient but the percentage of convictions to cases tried out has improved slightly :

	Percentage of convictions		
	To reports	To investigations	To cases tried out
1935	19·7	21	86·2
1936	18·89	20	86·16
1937	17·62	18.9	84·55
1938	14·6	15·9	81·9
1939	15·2	16·2	82·2
1940	19·12	19·64	80·4
1941	18·66	19·31	81·66



f important work in close liaison with Military Intelligence Staffs.

The statement below compares the percentage of convictions to true cases of dacoity, robbery and murder, including those cases pending from the previous year, achieved in some provinces during 1940 :

—	Percentage of convictions to true cases reported including those cases pending from previous year		
	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery
Madras	26·7	24·1	27·4
Bengal	8·6	16	16·5
Bombay	21·6	12·9	20·8
Punjab	25·2	19	25
United Provinces	20	23	28
United Provinces in 1941	22	23	27

More scientific methods of investigation are essential and for this purpose it was proposed to hold courses at the Criminal Investigation Department Bureau in Allahabad ; unfortunately other more pressing needs have compelled a postponement of this admittedly important work. Range Crime Intelligence Bureáux were formed in three of the four ranges on an experimental basis.

Property stolen and recovered

17. A statement showing the value of property stolen and the percentage recovered during the last three years is furnished below.

—	1939		1940		1941	
	Stolen	Percentage recovered	Stolen	Percentage recovered	Stolen	Percentage recovered
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Burglary ..	34,91,976	4·9	28,50,814	7	26,16,965	6·9
Other thefts ..	13,53,518	19·3	13,70,576	17·7	14,42,005	25·2
Dacoity ..	10,27,383	1·6	6,57,216	1·9	6,35,892	3·3
Robbery ..	95,929	5	80,087	16·1	59,429	17
Criminal breach of trust.	2,38,447	6·9	1,40,715	11·8	1,34,981	7·4
Criminal breach of trust by a public servant or by a Banker, merchant or Agent.	73,237	6·2	97,276	16·9	80,775	13·7

Criminal Investigation Department

18. Government have been regularly kept informed of the activities of the Criminal Investigation Department and are aware of the discreet and efficient manner in which all branches have continued to function.

The vagaries of political agitation resulted in a great deal of extra work for the staff of the Special Branch.

The newly formed Aliens Branch has handled an increasing volume f important work in close liaison with Military Intelligence Staffs.

The Investigation Branch conducted, with its usual skill and success, the various intricate inquiries allotted to it.

An experimental re-organization of the C. I. D. clerical department has facilitated the work of referencing and recording and has improved efficiency.

The year for the Criminal Investigation Department as for district establishments has been one of expansion and, in many directions, of improvisation.

A very high standard of efficiency has been maintained.

Criminal Investigation Department—Scientific Branch

19. The number of Finger Print slips on record at the end of the year had increased to 206,798. 15,330 search slips were dealt with of which 2,886 were traced, including 56 of registered criminal tribes.

Experts gave evidence in 35 civil and 134 criminal cases.

Several footprints were examined and the identification of a blood-stained footprint discovered at the scene of a murder has proved of material evidential value in the trial which is now in progress. Interesting research work established the identity of certain hairs found on a rope which had been used to strangle a woman.

Connexion between examined arms and cartridges was established in 10 instances and exploratory work in this direction is being considerably expanded. In 12 cases erased numbers and identification marks on recovered firearms were restered. Many questioned documents were examined with positive results.

There is much room for the better education of investigating officers in these and cognate subjects ; but a scheme designed to achieve this end has had to be postponed owing to pre-occupation with work more directly contributory to war effort.

Anti-Corruption Department

20. During the year 51 inquiries including 16 pending from 1940, were dealt with. These inquiries affected 77 persons. Six cases involving 16 persons were under investigation at the end of 1941. The inquiries resulted in two officials being dismissed, 2 reduced, 6 punished otherwise and 8 were sent up for trial. Against 9 persons departmental proceedings are being taken and seven cases involving 23 officials are pending disposal with the heads of departments or with Government. Allegations against 9 persons were found to be untrue or were not substantiated.

Government have been regularly informed of the activities of the Department and periodical reports have illustrated the unbelievably long delays in courts attending many prosecutions launched by it.

Much useful work has been done and, though it may, for the time being, be necessary to concentrate attention on matters more definitely connected with war effort, there will always be scope for a department which can expose and check some at least of the all too prevalent peculation which is still one of the least pleasant features of certain spheres of civil administration.

Motor Vehicles Act and Traffic on Roads

21. At the end of 1941 there were 17,664 motor vehicles on the road compared with 18,265 at the end of 1940. The number of public vehicles decreased from 3,743 in 1940 to 1,664 in 1941. The cause is mainly due to petrol rationing: buses were also taken over by the Military for training military personnel.

The following table shows the number of accidents during the past seven years :

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Killed	167	218	176	212	167	197	163
Injured	877	862	897	995	880	781	695

4,402 cases were sent to court, of which 2,708 ended in conviction before the end of the year compared with 4,212 and 2,587 in 1940.

The following statement shows the more important offences.

	1940	1941
304A, Indian Penal Code	78	99
338/337, Indian Penal Code	198	237
116, M. V. Act (rash driving)	190	267
3, M. V. Act (without driving licence)	204	313
Passenger buses overloaded	1,468	1,832
Goods lorries overloaded	436	579

The increases for 1941 are due mainly to the activity of the Meerut Division Mobile Traffic Patrol. This patrol was formed in September 1940, and has fully justified its creation. During 1941 three other patrols were established to control traffic on the Grand Trunk Road.

Comparing the results of traffic control in the two largest cities in the Province—Cawnpore and Lucknow—the following figures are of interest. Cawnpore differs considerably from Lucknow. The latter city has, since the time of the Kingdom of Oudh, been noted for its wide thoroughfares while Cawnpore has been built with little regard to road planning.

	Cawnpore	Lucknow
1. Number of private motor cars and buses in use ..	1,435	2,350
2. Number of public motor cars and buses.. ..	426	150
3. Number of accidents caused by motor vehicles ..	78	43
4. Number of road accidents by all types of vehicles involving hurt to persons	204	91
5. Number of warnings issued for driving with defective lights	37	175
6. Prosecutions under section 116 Motor Vehicles Act (rash driving)	18	97

Surveillance

22. 44,743 persons were under police surveillance at the end of 1940. This number was increased to 46,553 by the end of 1941. 36,387 were ex-convicts, and 11,028 were in jail at the end of the year. 5,729 were reported as untraced compared with 5,298 at the end of 1940. The number of persons thus evading surveillance has been steadily increasing since 1934 and this must be described as a disappointing feature of the year's work.

Preventive action

(a) Criminal Procedure Code

23. The number of persons sent up under 110, Criminal Procedure Code, in 1941 was 2,917 compared with 3,440 persons in 1940. 167 persons were discharged, 860 persons were released on furnishing security and 1,435 failed to furnish security.

The following table shows comparative figures for three years :

—	110, C. P. C.		109, C. P. C.	
	Number of persons sent for trial	Number of persons bound down	Number of persons sent for trial	Number of persons bound down
1939	2,955	2,226	4,475	3,431
1940	3,440	2,750	4,985	3,829
1941	2,917	2,295	5,951	4,739

Graph no. 6 shows statistics of action taken under sections 109 and 110, C. P. C., since 1923 and illustrates clearly the progressive popularity of section 109, C. P. C., as a substitute for section 110, C. P. C. The reasons are not far to seek and require no emphasis. Cawnpore, as is to be expected, was responsible for the largest number of cases under 109, C. P. C. viz. 711, Hardoi with 274 cases headed all districts in action under section 110, C. P. C.

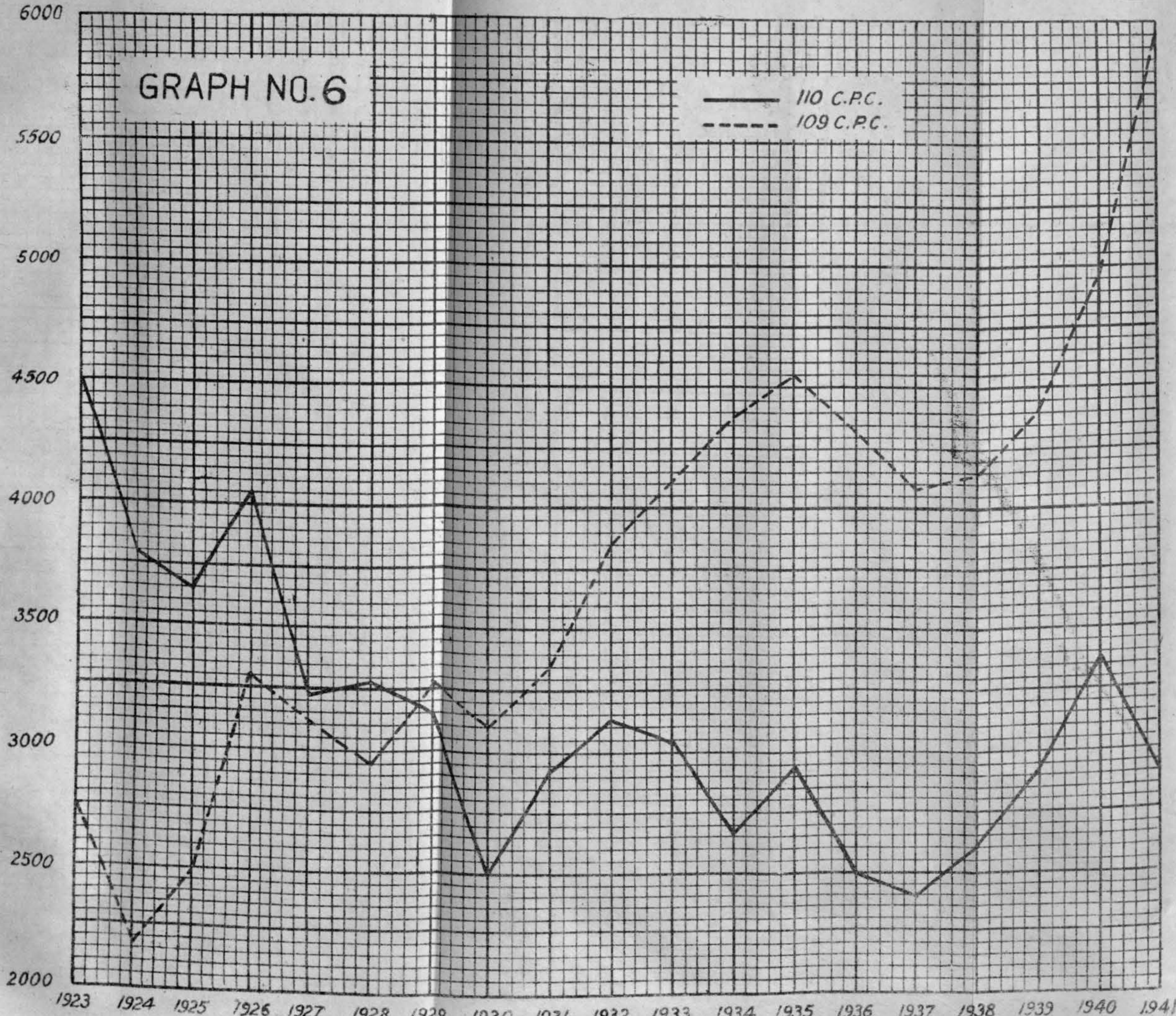
(b) Action under the Criminal Tribes Act

Parallel policies of reclamation and suppression were carried on and indications are now beginning to appear which suggest that the relative value of these two policies may require re-consideration,

The Pasi community furnishes about one-third of the total "registered" population and general complaints against it are prevalent.

In pursuance of the general policy of relying on reclamation work for reforming hereditary criminals the number of fresh registrations has been steadily reduced while restrictions on movements have been cancelled in increasingly large numbers as the following figures illustrate :

—	Fresh registrations	Cancellations
1937 .. .. :	1,385	220
1938	1,386	541
1939	301	1,155
1940	175	1,460
1941	144	493



Military Police

25. During the year the Military Police which had been f...

1

In view of the above figures it is not surprising to find that the number of prosecutions under the preventive sections of the Act has steadily decreased from 1,525 in 1939 to 989 in 1941; and it may be worth recording that the numbers of registered criminals prosecuted for offences under the penal and procedure has risen from 626 in 1940 to 686 in 1941.

PART IV

POLICE FORCE

District Constabulary

(a) Strength and cost

24. The total sanctioned strength of all ranks, including the Military Police but not including the Special Armed Constabulary, was 35,839 compared with 33,788 in 1940. The cost of the force in 1941 was Rs.1,81,93,635. As a commentary on the value of the Military Police it is worth recording that while in 1940, 1,202 additional police had to be enrolled, the figure in 1941 was only 65.

In addition to the regular force three battalions of Special Armed Constabulary numbering about 2,500 were raised and were under training at the end of the year. Further expansions of this force are contemplated. The object of raising this special force is to relieve the Army of certain internal security duties.

(b) Civil Police

Increases were made in the strength of the city police of Shahjahanpur and the rural police of Gorakhpur and Basti districts. In the two latter districts, the increased population had produced a ratio of one police officer to every 3,670 and 4,070 persons respectively. The provincial proportion is one to 1,532.

Since the close of 1941 an expansion of the police force in Cawnpore city has been sanctioned. Further expansion will be required in Lucknow and Dehra Dun.

(c) Armed Police

The sanctioned strength at the end of the year was 9,654 all ranks, this figure includes personnel enlisted for the protection of vulnerable points.

(d) Mounted Police

The strength of this branch of the force remained the same as in 1940 but changes were made in their distribution.

(e) Prosecuting Staff

A widespread demand for an increase of prosecuting officers persisted and its justification has been recognized during 1942.

While it may be hoped that the strengthening of the prosecuting staff will lead to a shortening of magisterial trials and a general quickening up of court procedure, the remedy for the admittedly unsatisfactory situation lies far more in the hands of the magistracy.

The competence of the present staff has been criticized at times and the time for experimental changes cannot be postponed indefinitely.

Military Police

25. During the year the Military Police which ...

and men. Due to war conditions there have been many changes in the dispositions of this force. Their duties have been varied and strenuous. A tearsmoke squad was created and the wireless telegraphy section had been in successful action by the end of the year.

The force has fully proved its worth.

Special Armed Constabulary

26. To relieve the military of certain duties, three battalions of Special Armed Constabulary were raised. Each battalion consists of 862 all ranks. At the end of the year the training of this force was in progress and further expansion contemplated.

Government Railway Police

27. The Superintendent of the Government Railway Police has written a detailed and interesting report.

There was a slight decrease in cognizable crime and a considerable decrease in non-cognizable crime. Changes in the Railway Act which render ticketless travellers liable to imprisonment were too recent to cause any visible effect on crime returns.

Detailed proposals for a reversion to the pre-1932 system of a centrally controlled Government Railway Police were submitted to Government during the year and have since been sanctioned.

Recruitment and Training

(a) *Police Training College*

28. Six probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police (including two from Hyderabad State, one from Gwalior State, one from Jodhpur State and one from Kapurthala State), four probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police (including one from Rewa State and one from Dholpur State) were under training during the year as also 166 cadets, of whom 17 joined the Special Armed Constabulary or Military Police before the end of the course.

Ten sergeants attended courses during the year.

One qualifying course for Physical Training Instructors was held during the year. Three men were specially selected for training at the Army Qualifying Course at Ambala and all obtained first class certificates. In the autumn cadets were dispersed for two months' practical training in districts while a special course was held for platoon commanders of the Special Armed Constabulary.

The College continued to maintain its high reputation for efficiency.

(b) *Police Training School*

A Police Training School designed to open up channels for accelerated promotion for the rank and file and to improve the standard of under officers was formed at Sitapur and the first course ended in December, 1941. The results have fully justified the formation of this school and it is confidently expected that the moral, physical and technical education imparted will do much to raise the tone and morale of the under officer cadre.

(c) *Regional and District Training Centres*

Many districts report difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits.

The exigencies of expansion necessitated a reversion to the former system of training in all districts. In many ways this is preferable. The need for haste has, inevitably, adversely affected training standards and

pressure of recruitment has to some extent lowered the quality of raw material.

(d) *Health*

The health of the force as a whole was satisfactory but seems to vary considerably amongst districts. The daily average percentage of men absent from duty on account of illness was the same as in 1940, 1·9. This figure, however, varies from 4·7 in Hamirpur district to 1·1 in Meerut. The percentage of admissions into hospital rose from 32·9 in 1940 to 33·8.

26,325 constables and under officers were medically examined during the year. 193 men were declared unfit for further service. Of this number 16 were tubercular cases. In addition 2,932 men were recommended for treatment in hospital for various ailments, the most common being pyorrhoea. In 1940, 1,686 cases of pyorrhoea and other teeth troubles were recommended for treatment and in 1941, 1,101. Better arrangements for dental treatment are required.

Many more mosquito nets are required if the health of the force is to be maintained.

(e) *Education*

Of 32,852 lower ranks, 11,857 are reported to be literate in Urdu and Hindi, 4,594 in Urdu only and 6,268 in Hindi only. There has been a little improvement during the year. The need for hurrying on training and the poor quality of our educational establishment are the causes. One of the most important post-war reforms in the force must be the formation of an efficient and up-to-date departmental educational service.

Discipline

(a) *Punishments*

29. The following statement shows departmental punishments awarded in the past three years :

Year	Dismissed		Reduced	
	Subordinate officers	Men	Subordinate officers	Men
1939	5	107	43	328
1940	5	160	50	242
1941	5	137	45	334

Included in the figures for 1941 are 33 cases of dismissal and 129 cases of reduction for corrupt practices. In 1940 the equivalent figures were 52 dismissals and 52 reductions.

The following were punished judicially by criminal courts :

Under Police Act ..	..	.. 5 constables.
Under Chapter IX, I. P. C.	..	.. 1 constable.
Under other offences..	..	.. 1 naik and 18 constables.

(b) Resignations

There was a considerable increase in the number of resignations during 1941. 572 men resigned compared with 369 in 1940 and 225 in 1939. These figures, particularly in view of the fact that they are still mounting in 1942, give food for serious consideration. The increased intake of raw material may to some extent be responsible but war anxiety and the high competitive rates obtaining in industry were certainly contributory causes. The time may well be approaching when a revision of scales of pay for the lower ranks will be necessary.

(c) Rewards

The amount of rewards granted to the police during the year 1941 and 1940 are shown below. These include for 1941, Rs.26,358, and for 1940, Rs.26,417 sanctioned by the Excise Department :

—	1940		1941	
	Number of persons rewarded	Amount	Number of persons rewarded	Amount
		Rs.		Rs
Armed Police	2,276	10,011	2,242	11,095
Civil Police	15,794	1,02,448	16,345	91,523

Private individuals received rewards amounting to Rs.10,343. Government continued to sanction pensions to families of 22 villagers who were killed by dacoits.

(d) Decorations

The following honours were conferred on Police officers during the year:

Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire :

Mr. D. Pilditch, I. P.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire :

Mr. G. D. Parkin, I. P.

Member of the Order of the British Empire :

Mr. Jagannath Prasad Mehta, I. P. (Retired).

Mr. Gopi Krishna Handoo.

Mr. Shambhu Nath, Rai Bahadur.

Rai Bahadur :

Mr. Chandra Bhan Pande.

Mr. Tika Ram.

Khan Sahib:

Mr. Muhammad Siddiq.
Inspector Muhammad Said.

Rai Sahib:

Inspector Joyti Prasad.
Mr. Manohar Lal Kaul.
Mr. Sohan Lal.
Inspector Hirday Narain.

King's Police and Fire Service's Medal—For long and meritorious services:

Mr. B. G. P. Thomas, I. P. (Retired).
Mr. J. C. Weymouth, I. P.
Mr. E. F. G. Chapman, I. P.

Indian Police Medal—For gallantry:

Inspector Brahma Singh.
Sub-Inspector Sultan Ahmad Jafri.
Constable Ram Swarup.
Mr. Jagram Singh.
Sub-Inspector Ram Lal Singh.
Constable Birhma Jeet.

For long and meritorious services:

Mr. M. Mac Farland.
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Hardat Singh.
Rai Sahib Mr. Hira Lal.
Mr. F. Hartley.
Inspector Syed Mumtaz Husain.
Inspector Bhagwati Prasad Singh.
Inspector Bharat Singh.
Sub-Inspector Manbir Singh.
Sub-Inspector Ram Anugrah Singh.

Accommodation

30. The building programme for 1941-42 as originally sanctioned was as noted below:

In the Public Works Department Budget

(a) Major Works—

	Rs.
(i) For new works..	93,000
(ii) For incomplete works	5,19,906
(iii) From re-grant of lapses	18,520

The above grant included a sum of Rs.2,70,760 to provide for the Cawnpore Kotwali.

Of the remainder Rs.3,05,482 was spent.

In addition Rs.5,43,437 was paid to meet the cost of barracks for the Military Police at Sitapur.

(b) Minor Works—

	Rs.
(i) Provided in the Public Works Department budget ..	1,11,200
(ii) Supplementary grant	28,006

Rs.1,27,685 were spent.

In the Police Budget

	Rs.
(i) For petty and electrical works	1,70,170
(ii) For maintenance and repairs	2,27,700

From the above amounts Rs.10,998 were utilized in balancing expenditure under other heads in the police budget.

Civil defence problems—particularly those relating to air-raid precaution—have served to emphasize afresh,—if emphasis were needed—the grave deficiency of accommodation for married personnel.

Clerical Staff

31. Fifteen new posts of stenographers were sanctioned during the year. Twenty-eight Superintendents of Police now have stenographers. Several districts report a pressing need for further increases in the clerical staff. There are solid reasons for demanding an improvement in quality and an increase in strength and a review of this whole question should not be much longer postponed.

Village chaukidars and headmen

32. During 1941 the strength of the chaukidari force was increased by 1,827 to a total of 42,264. The increase included the replacement of a portion of the *goraits* employed in Mirzapur and Naini Tal districts.

There can be no doubt that the chaukidari force is of real value to law and order administration, and it is fair to describe its personnel as the eyes and ears of the rural constabulary. Many instances of individual gallantry were reported, and 3 village chaukidars were killed and 12 injured in the discharge of their duties.

Rupees 49,701 were distributed in reward to 31,903 chaukidars during 1941 compared with Rs.52,951 to 31,950 men in 1940.

Districts have again emphasized the need for an increase in chaukidari strength.

During 1941, 310 mukhias were dismissed compared with 139 in 1940. This appears to have caused a slight improvement in the efficiency of these village officials, as some districts have this year reported favourably on their utility. In Budaun district three did particularly good work. In Hamirpur district however two mukhias were convicted under 304, I. P. C., one under 19, Arms Act, another under 307, I. P. C. and a fifth is under trial in a case under 302, I. P. C. Possibly the bad example set by local notables may be responsible.

PART V

GENERAL

Relations with States

33. Relations with the neighbouring State of Gwalior and the States of Bundelkhand and Baghel khand continued to be cordial. Police officers of districts bordering Nepal have expressed their appreciation of the help received from officials of that State. Close co-operation continued between the police forces of Rampur, Benares and Tehri (Garhwal) States and that of the United Provinces.

The comparative freedom from dacoity of the riveraine tract on the borders of Bharatpur and Dholpur States is testimony to the co-operation of their police forces.

Needs and reforms

34. What is probably the most urgent need, namely an increase in the strength of all ranks of the force, has naturally emerged into sudden and urgent prominence. Population figures disclosed by the recent census and the assumption of manifold new duties and responsibilities arising out of war effort have served to emphasize the almost dangerous position which had been reached in pre-war times.

The real efforts which have been and are being made to remedy the situation have caused a considerable strain on departmental machinery, and though the time lag between recruitment and completion of training has not yet been filled, real progress has been made.

Many concomitant problems will have to be faced when hostilities cease. Scales of pay will probably require revision ; standards of housing, particularly for married personnel, will have to be improved ; standards of medical treatment will require revision and the better education of the force will need immediate attention.

The year has been one of expansion and improvisation and while every effort has been concentrated on trying to improve and maintain morale, this is not the place to discuss the various detailed schemes, which have been implemented.

Nevertheless two urgent needs deserve mention : the gradual establishment of an efficient and widespread wireless telegraphy system and a great increase in mechanical transport.

Conclusion

35. It is sufficient to say that, throughout a difficult period during which public anxiety and even hysteria have been apparent, all ranks of the police have responded willingly to the extra efforts demanded and have shouldered not inefficiently the extra burden of responsibility thrown on the force.

H. A. INGLIS,
Inspector General of Police,
United Provinces.

May 28, 1942.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

STATEMENT PRESCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

		Page
1.	Statement A, Part I—Return of cognizable crimes (cases) ..	2A—5A
2.	Statement AA, Part I—Return of cognizable crimes (other than those mentioned in statement A—Cases)	6A—7A
3.	Statement B, Part I—Return of non-cognizable crimes (cases) ..	8A—11A
4.	Statement C,—Return of property stolen and recovered ..	12A

STATE

Return of cognizabl

PART I—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	..	2	..	2	..
	120(B)(1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	1	..	1	..
		Total ..	..	3	..	3	..
		CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice					
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offence relating to the Army and Navy.	..	2	..	2	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Ditto coin.. ..	35	96	..	131	8
4	255 to 263A ..	Ditto stamps ..	4	8	..	12	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Ditto Government promissory notes.	2	..	..	2	..
6	480A to 480D ..	Ditto currency notes and bank notes.	7	16	..	23	1
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	11	19	1	29	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	80	110	..	140	7
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	524	2,490	1,049	1,965	54
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	9	52	..	61	2
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	10	43	2	51	7
		Total ..	682	2,836	1,052	2,416	74
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the person					
11	302, 303 ..	Murder	468	1,307	..	1,775	37
12	307	Attempts at murder	105	384	..	489	35
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	303	759	..	1,062	66
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	81	212	..	293	8
15	377	Unnatural offence	21	106	..	127	8
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	16	201	..	217	9
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempts at and abetment of suicide	35	347	..	382	17
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	161	1,825	1,239	747	36
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	26	58	..	84	2
20	327, 330, 324 ..	Hurt	57	1,212	927	342	38
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	210	620	3	827	86
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	5	14	3	16	1
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	127	517	7	637	85
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	427	382	54	4
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	69	336	3	402	26
		Total ..	1,693	8,325	2,564	7,454	408

ATE MENT A

able crime for the year 1941

URN OF CASES

declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Abandoned	Dropped	Transferred	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
.	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	1	61	42	14	9	65	1	..	66	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=1
8	..	1	3	2	6	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	6	5	..	11	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	4	11	5	9	26	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	44	65	4	13	82	12	6	94	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	=7
7	4	488	581	303	515	2,453	474	117	2,927	11	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	=15
54	1	19	27	3	8	38	7	2	45	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=1
2	..	5	7	3	29	41	23	9	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	6	628	742	341	601	2,736	521	134	3,257	11	1	8	..	..	3	1	..	=24
74																		
37	6	493	378	306	537	1,221	6	2	1,227	..	..	14	2	2	..	..	..	=18
35	3	142	132	57	115	304	25	11	329	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	=5
6	5	228	440	120	128	688	8	3	696	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	=5
8	2	73	100	52	56	208	19	5	227	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	=2
8	..	21	48	15	34	97	10	4	107	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	=1
9	2	12	39	5	150	194	1	..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	37	244	14	69	327	12	10	339	..		..	1	..	..	..	..	=1
6	8	117	326	88	154	1,807	825	295	2,632	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	=18
	2	14	20	7	38	65	4	..	69	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=1
	8	58	93	46	91	1,157	130	35	1,287	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	=8
	5	205	186	102	241	532	173	33	705	..	..	1	1	..	..	.		=2
	1	4	5	1	4	13	15	3	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	156	242	72	125	446	40	11	486	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=
	1	7	16	9	17	424	45	13	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2	71	123	47	126	299	3	1	302	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=
	51	1,708	2,392	941	1,885	7,782	1,316	426	9,098	31	..	25	8	5	..	..	..	=6

STATE

Return of cognizable

PART I—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	457	957	..	1,414	26
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	114	520	..	634	43
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	74	1,196	13	1,257	31
28	428, 429... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	31	222	5	248	24
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,753	27,160	139	28,774	258
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	2	..	2	..
		Total ..	2,429	30,057	157	32,329	382
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	24	151	70	105	4
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	71	443	10	504	30
		Total ..	95	594	80	609	34
		CLASS V—Minor offences against property					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. of cattle ..	583	4,197	19	4,761	192
		Theft .. ordinary ..	1,154	19,669	4,711	16,112	347
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	207	1,133	588	752	30
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	63	481	..	544	15
36	419, 420	Cheating	224	762	175	811	30
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house breaking.	23	237	78	182	4
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles ..	2	30	6	26	..
		Total ..	2,256	26,509	5,577	23,188	618
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1941 ..	7,105	68,324	9,430	65,999	1,516
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1940 ..	8,151	73,129	10,071	71,209	1,679

MENT A

crime for the year 1941—(concluded)

OF CASES—(*concluded*)

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Abandoned	Dropped	Transferred	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
6	571	303	100	408	811	28	10	839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	119	166	55	251	472	43	7	515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	97	51	53	1,017	1,134	51	13	1,185	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	=
..	32	50	17	125	197	22	7	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	2,064	3,118	535	22,777	26,569	193	69	26,762	1	1	4	5	3	1	..	..	=15
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	2,884	3,689	760	24,578	29,184	337	106	29,521	2	1	4	5	6	1	..	..	=1
..	20	30	18	29	147	143	22	290	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=
3	54	208	23	181	422	8	2	425	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	=
3	74	238	41	210	569	146	24	715	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	=
7	647	1,102	140	2,665	3,926	92	50	4,018	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	=
38	1,396	3,649	421	10,251	19,032	2,667	669	21,699	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	=1
4	216	212	62	219	1,081	732	128	1,813	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	=
6	45	413	40	23	476	59	30	535	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	=
3	204	237	98	222	732	546	45	1,278	9	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	=
..	16	62	18	80	238	2,162	595	2,400	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=
..	3	8	..	15	29	335	286	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58	2,527	5,683	779	13,475	25,514	6,593	1,803	32,107	11	..	27	2	7	1	..	..	=
135	7,822	12,746	2,862	40,749	65,787	8,913	2,493	74,700	62	2	66	15	18	5	1	..	=1
170	7,106	13,985	3,410	44,623	72,089	11,304	2,908	83,393	69	12	94	25	29	2	1	4	=2

STATE

Return of cognizable crime (other than those

PART I—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified in Statement A					
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	6,172	44,601	7	50,766	108
2	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	3,660	38,080	44	41,696	559
3	..	All offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (IV of 1924).	385	1,400	1	1,784	33
		Total ..	10,217	84,081	52	94,246	700

MENT AA

mentioned in Statement A) for the year **1941**

OF CASES

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases				Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Abandoned	Pardoned	Dropped	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)												
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
18	6,155	43,484	431	568	44,490	3,076	2,930	47,566	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	=2
75	3,464	35,350	1,492	653	37,539	5,635	4,931	43,174	3	3	16	10	4	12	49	6	=103
3	347	1,105	31	174	1,311	291	14	1,602	..	..	90	1	..	..	..	..	=91
96	9,966	79,939	1,954	1,395	83,340	9,002	7,925	92,342	4	3	106	12	4	12	49	6	=196

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART I—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
I	II	III	IV	V
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-coguizable offence.	..	..
	120B(1) and 120B(2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	4
		Total ..	..	4
		CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc. etc.		
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	1
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	..	1
4	127 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	80	1,292
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	7	77
6	139 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	97	881
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	6	63
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	17
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	2	9
10	149*, 153A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	17	355
		Total ..	209	2,696
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the person		
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	13
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	7
12A	376	Rape by the husband	2	11
		Total ..	2	31
		CLASS III—Serious offences against the property		
13	384 to 389	Extortion	21	274
		Total ..	21	274

MENT B

crime for the year 1941

OF CASES

Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or revision
			Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1,372	167	89	275	722	119	..	2	1
84	31	5	17	16	15	..	..	..
978	223	132	250	264	89	..	..	4
69	15	9	21	17	7	..	..	..
17	1	..	3	13	..	..	..	..
11	2	4	4	..	1	..	..	..
372	27	3	44	274	24	..	..	..
2,905	467	242	614	1,327	255	..	2	5
13	7	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
7	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
13	9	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
33	20	1	8	3	1	..	..	..
295	144	56	68	9	18	..	..	..
295	144	56	68	9	18	..	..	..

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART I—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
I	II	III	IV	V
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person		
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	39
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force..	178	3,265
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	97
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,693	25,681
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	11
		Total	1,871	29,093
		CLASS V—Minor offences against the property		
19	417, 418	Cheating	23	416
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	130
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	247	3,375
		Total	280	3,921
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above		
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion	1	79
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	5	33
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	338	5,946
25	500 to 502	Defamation	59	685
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	94	2,373
27	271 to 276, 278, 288, 290	Public or local nuisances	74	3,141
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	3
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	79	2,003
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance	422	1,986
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	640	3,492
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	78	1,025
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	..	4,406	109,959
		Total	6,196	129,024
		GRAND TOTAL	8,579	165,043

MENT B

crime for the year 1941—(concluded)

OF CASES—(*concluded*)

Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal	Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or revision
VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
89	14	8	16	1	..	..	..	..
3,443	1,462	847	788	183	168	..	..	..
97	60	4	17	5	11	..	..	..
27,374	9,502	7,934	6,379	1,951	1,608	2	1	15
11	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
30,964	11,044	8,796	7,202	2,140	1,782	2	1	15
439	185	88	102	19	45	..	..	..
140	89	30	50	14	7	..	..	1
3,622	1,249	960	940	254	219	..	..	2
4,201	1,473	1,078	1,092	287	271	..	..	3
80	23	12	14	26	5	..	..	..
38	25	1	6	4	2	..	..	..
6,284	30,52	1,499	1,192	178	363	1	..	..
744	318	162	174	30	60	..	..	1
2,467	1,517	413	366	67	104	..	..	1
3,215	115	167	181	2,638	64	..	..	..
3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
2,032	910	252	460	337	123	..	..	..
2,408	472	520	865	240	311	..	..	..
4,132	887	740	1,422	659	474	..	..	..
1,103	217	222	421	149	94	..	..	..
112,664	18,017	16,050	9,420	64,470	4,707	1	..	13
135,220	25,503	20,038	14,523	68,848	6,308	2	..	15
173,622	38,651	30,212	23,508	72,616	8,635	4	3	38

2

STATEMEN...
Property stolen a... ...overed during 1941

Offences	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—Cognizable				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft .. (a) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	19,675	4,468	22·7	26,16,965	1,81,127	6·9	
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	72	437	..	4,573	22,282	..	
(c) Other thefts ..	23,758	7,486	31·5	14,42,005	3,63,083	25·2	
2. Robbery .. (a) Dacoity ..	897	321	35·8	6,35,892	20,711	3·3	
(b) Other robbery ..	499	163	32·3	59,429	10,118	17·0	
3. Criminal breach of trust	893	123	13·8	1,34,931	9,933	7·4	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	229	42	18·3	80,775	11,047	13·7	
Total ..	46,023	13,040	28·3	49,74,570	6,18,301	12·4	
B—Non-cognizable							
5. Extortion	2	..	..	35	..	..	
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	2	..	..	35	..	..	